

IN STRANGE SHOES.

BY A. AND C. ASKEW.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

She had gone away when Hilson was practically unconscious, but her close attention to the invalid had given rise to a suspicion of gossip, and it had been freely stated that the Lady Sara would soon be married to the man who had been her lover.

And now here was Hilson, a hopeless invalid, a man who had no doubt followed the path of a rake, but who had been so long in the hands of his nurse, that he had become a different man. He had been so long in the hands of his nurse, that he had become a different man. He had been so long in the hands of his nurse, that he had become a different man.

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EDUCATION.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

The results of the junior examination, published on Saturday morning, showed a number of candidates at the top of the list. The number of candidates was slightly less than last year, the percentage of passes much the same. A closer analysis of the grades of the passes shows a predominance of C passes. Whether the examiners marked low, or whether the papers were somewhat "stiffer" than usual, is not material to the purpose of the examination, which is taken as representing the standard of the secondary schools, and regarded by some schools as the essential for their entrance. The C, or third-class, pass predominates, does indicate, however, the grade of efficiency.

Of the subjects, English and mathematics (algebra, geometry, and arithmetic) were taken by three-fourths of the candidates. But in English, 114 only of those successful reached the A grade, while 186 only satisfied the same standard in arithmetic, with 163 and 165 respectively for algebra and geometry. 253 failed absolutely in English, 242 in arithmetic, 216 in algebra, and 251 in geometry.

Of the languages, French attracted 717 candidates, of whom 290 failed, 290 obtained a C pass, and only 42 an A pass. German had 72 candidates, of whom 30 failed, Latin was 490, of whom 200 failed, and only 290 obtained a C pass, and only 42 an A pass.

Chief Inspector's Comments.

Mr. Dawson, M.A., Chief Inspector of Schools, in his report, comments on the junior examination thus:—

The results of the junior examination, which were published on Saturday morning, show that the standard of the secondary schools is high. The number of candidates was slightly less than last year, the percentage of passes much the same. A closer analysis of the grades of the passes shows a predominance of C passes. Whether the examiners marked low, or whether the papers were somewhat "stiffer" than usual, is not material to the purpose of the examination, which is taken as representing the standard of the secondary schools, and regarded by some schools as the essential for their entrance. The C, or third-class, pass predominates, does indicate, however, the grade of efficiency.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Literary Society, which was formed in 1881, has been successful in its efforts to promote literature. The society has been successful in its efforts to promote literature. The society has been successful in its efforts to promote literature.

THE PRESERVATION OF INFANT LIFE.

The preservation of infant life is a matter of great importance. The preservation of infant life is a matter of great importance. The preservation of infant life is a matter of great importance.

THE LIFE AND THE LIVER.

The life and the liver are closely connected. The life and the liver are closely connected. The life and the liver are closely connected.

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Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
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13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5

Subscription List closes

The fact that we are daily receiving at this late hour large numbers of subscriptions which might equally well have been sent a month, or two months ago, affords testimony—if indeed any were needed—to the naturalness of the inclination to postpone simply for the sake of postponing.

For in this case there is no real ground for hesitation or delay. The Historians' History of the World, on the face of it, gives promise of being precisely a book which ought to be in every house—a promise, the fulfilment of which is vouched for by the thousands who have already purchased the work in every quarter of the English speaking world, and by the favourable opinions of the most distinguished men in every department of activity from Lord Roberts to the Bishop of London.

The immediate outlay required to secure the 25 volumes is only 7/6, which includes a large measure of FREE DELIVERY. (See notice below). In subscribing, the purchaser commits himself no further than to a series of payments, at monthly intervals, of the same small amount, totalling to a figure which is less than a quarter of the cash price the work would have cost, had that been fixed according to the scale upon which other new books are priced. There is certainly no ground here for hesitation. Only here, as elsewhere, there comes into effect the tendency to put off everything that can be put off.

The Times would willingly have made its offer of so important a publication as the History a permanent one, had such a course permitted the naming of the lowest possible price. But for the very reason that the History is a possession which appeals to everyone, The Times wished to render its purchase an easy matter, and this object could be attained only by making the sale of short duration.

Therefore The Times begs intending subscribers not to be caught by the time limit which was imposed for their benefit, but to put the matter beyond a doubt by using the subscription form printed at the foot of this page.

A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The need of a universal history for the British people, and the extent of the service performed by the Historians' History of the World, are the more appreciable owing to the lack even of separate histories of the different nations. Even in the realm of British history there was no complete work suitable to the needs of the general reader. The nearest approach was made by J. R. Green, but with very apparent limitations. His History of the English People is the work of one man, of a man whose attention was engrossed with one factor in history, that of social development. Moreover, his record comes down only to the year 1815, and includes, of course, little of British history beyond the seas.

In the absence of suitable books, then, the British people must admit itself to be ill informed even as to its own record. An outline—or rather, perhaps, a collection of facts for the most part bereft of their significance—is present, indeed, in most minds. Alfred allowed the good wife's cakes to burn; but what were his achievements that Freeman should couple his name with that of Charlemagne? To the edification of his courtiers, Canute sat within reach of the advancing tide; but what were the relations between the English people and their Danish sovereigns? William the Conqueror won the battle of Hastings in 1066; but how was such a conquest led up to, and what vital changes came with it?

Thereafter, in most minds, follows a space of some 400 years, empty save for such figures as Shakespeare has placed there. That Henry VIII, to continue, had many wives, that the times of Elizabeth were "spacious," that she signed the death warrant of Mary Queen of Scots, are items which go a long way in our average conception of the Tudor period; while to many the British section of the Historians' History will afford the first opportunity of following closely the subtle and inevitable steps by which Stuart gave way to Commonwealth, and Commonwealth to Protector, and Protector to Stuart once more, and Stuart finally to William, a cabinet and a prime minister.

In connection with the attached form of subscription please note the following points—

Free Delivery.—The history and accompanying booklets will be delivered free in any address in the Empire, by post, by rail, or by sea, at the discretion of the publisher. The history and accompanying booklets will be delivered free in any address in the Empire, by post, by rail, or by sea, at the discretion of the publisher.

FOR ONLY 5 DAYS MORE.

If you could postpone the matter 5 weeks, there might be some temptation still further to delay your application for The Times History. But now that there are only 5 DAYS on which it is possible to subscribe, there remains but one reasonable course—to settle the matter out of hand. A form of subscription is printed below for your immediate use.

Except for that chapter in our wars with the French which is superscribed with the name of Buonaparte, the 18th and 19th centuries are no better known, until we come to such times as lie within the memory of those still living. Even the so instructive sequence of mistakes and successes which prepared the way for a Dominion of Canada, a Commonwealth of Australia, a Dominion of New Zealand, and a united South Africa are very inadequately remembered.

Apart, therefore, from the service which the work performs as the first world history in English, this great claim may fairly be made on behalf of the Historians' History, that now, for the first time, the British reader is offered in its pages a connected and comprehensive narrative record of Great Britain from the time of Julius Caesar to the doings of the year 1908 in Australia, including complete histories of the separate countries of England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and British India. To this vast story five volumes of the twenty-five of The Historians' History are devoted, and these five volumes equal in contents twenty volumes of ordinary size. Each of them, in fact, contains more than twice as much matter as one of Green's four volumes.

A HISTORY OF EVERY OTHER PEOPLE.

If the Historians' History was needed to correct an unfamiliarity with the history of the British peoples, the service which it performs in regard to other countries is even more apparent. For while detail is wanting in the knowledge of our own record, even an outline, or a collection of any facts whatsoever, is to seek in regard to other peoples.

A large section of the British people throughout the world looks upon Germany, for example, as a hostile force which may soon have to be reckoned with; but not one out of a thousand who share this opinion are acquainted with even the most significant moments in the record of the German people. Yet there is no more sympathetic chapter in the experience of man than that one to which Germans look back with pious reverence as to something almost sacred—the national uprising against the domination of Napoleon—and the names of Gneissau, Stein, Scharnhorst, York, deserve to call up other associations in the mind than that of ships which periodically visit our coasts. The desired end of German unity was long to be delayed. It was not for another half century that the Hohenzollern, with the help of Bismarck in the council, and of Roon and Moltke in the field, was at last to establish the hegemony of Prussia as against the Habsburgs, and crown himself German Emperor in Versailles, upon the defeat of the French who, for centuries, had assured their supremacy in Europe by the policy of keeping Germany divided.

The epoch of the Franco-Prussian war is a significant one in world history, for it saw also the liberation and unity of Italy, and, in the Far East, the end of feudalism in Japan. The history of Italy does not present so blank a page to the British reader as does that of Japan, which is related in volume XXIV of the History. Nevertheless he would need a profound scholar to collect from various sources so complete a history of Italy as is presented in the ninth volume of the History, which takes up the record with the final collapse of the Roman Empire and the rise of the northern republics—Venice, Pisa, Genoa, Florence. How many even among those who have marvelled at the beauty of Venice, know the story of her growth from her obscure beginnings as an asylum for refugees seeking a last security in the impassable lagoons, to her glory as the mart of the Eastern trade, and a rival to the dreaded Turk upon the sea?

And what is known of the Turks, that nation of warriors first and last, who fought their way from the confines of China to Belgrade? Or of the Byzantine Roman empire which delayed the taking of Constantinople for two centuries?

ROME, GREECE, PERSIA.

Where would the reader turn for a history of the Roman state, from the foundation of the republic to the Carthaginian wars, from the Gracchi to Caesar, from Augustus to the division between the Eastern and the Western halves of the empire, from Odoacer to Charlemagne (Volumes V.-VII. of the History)?

The History shows that the immense strength of the Roman state, undoubtedly the greatest political force the world has known, was in a large measure the consequence of that liberal spirit in the matter of citizenship which marked Roman development from the first. This instinct for inclusion rather than exclusion was entirely foreign to the far more democratic spirit of the Greeks, whose efforts towards strength and federation were ever doomed to failure. Yet Athens, centralizing her naval and colonial power in her bid for empire, blossomed into such glory as subsequent ages are like for ever to acclaim the brightest

The volumes may be seen at the shop, 113 King-St. between Pitt and George Streets.

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hour in the life of the human race. Not without help from the common enemy, the Persian king, was Sparta, conservative and separatist, to triumph.

Dashed, indeed, by the exceeding light of Athens in the Periclean age, posterity has too little looked before and after, and the reader who takes down the fourth volume of the History will see that Greek history by no means stopped with the collapse of Athens in Sicilian waters, or even with the conquests of Alexander, who vindicated in Asia that European predominance of which Darius and Xerxes had felt the first shock, two hundred years before, at Marathon and Salamis.

The reader will not have advanced far into the History before he acknowledges the corrective, the liberalising, effect of regarding history as a whole. Whereas, in whatever portions of national histories he may hitherto have read, one side is always the hero in the foreground, while the other figures dimly behind as "the enemy," in the Historians' History "the enemy" in one scene is the hero in the next. The reader of the third volume, who has triumphed in the success of Themistocles and Miltiades against the Persians, will, in the second volume, feel scarcely less wonder at the vigour with which the Persian, and therewith the Aryan, makes his entry upon the world's stage, swallowing up the civilisations of Assyria and Egypt, whose unfathomable antiquity is, in Volume I, traced back to the first syllable of recorded time.

And in this brief review no mention has been made of Holland, of Scandinavia, of Russia, of Spain and Portugal, of Switzerland, of Poland and the Balkan States, of the United States and Spanish America, of Israel, ancient India and China. Of which among these countries has the reader an adequate history? They are all treated in the History on a scale proportionate to the part they play in the world story.

Merely to con over a few of the nations whose names appear on the backs of the volumes, is to be stirred with the imagination of the long journey that man has made, and to open any volume at any page is to discover how far better in its complexity and its subtle shades is the detailed record than any outline the reader may bear in his mind. Indeed, the Historians' History stands alone among books.

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THE TIMES (LONDON), 7 O'Connell Street, Sydney.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
SMALL ARMS FACTORY.
MELBOURNE, Monday.
The Minister for Defence (Mr. Joseph Cook) stated to-day that in all probability some

mechanics would be sent to America to gain experience in the manufacture of small arms. An assistant manager would be obtained from the United States, and given a three years' engagement. At the end of that period his services would be dispensed with, a position of manager would be obtained.

NEW PARCELS POST-OFFICE.
The Postmaster-General (Sir John Quick) stated to-day that plans were being prepared for the erection of a parcels post-office in

They on the site already acquired by the
Department near the Central Railway Sta-
tion.

THE BUDGET.

Federal Ministers are revising the esti-
mates of their various departments in order

the expenditure for the current year may be the amount of revenue available. After several consultations in Cabinet the estimates are referred back to the departments for their paring, and Ministers again devote their attention to them to-night. The Treas-

CHEAPER CABLES.

The sum expended annually by the Governments of Australia on official cablegrams is not a very large one, and may be indeed

the fact that during the year ended December 31, 1908, while 1,128,100 words were sent over the Pacific cable by the public, Government messages only totalled 32,514 words. The revenue (at 15 7/8¢ per word) from Government messages amounted in round figures to \$1492. The ordinary messages

to 2,102. The ordinary messages received in Australia, via Pacific, during the same period, contained 961,473 words; while Government messages contained 28,029. It is doubtful whether annual expenditure by British and colonial Governments on cable messages would be sufficient to, as Mr. Henniker

tion had apparently suggested, pay the interest on the capital expenditure necessary to lay or purchase the required cables so that the rates might be reduced.

POSTAL PROHIBITION.

A notification by the Postmaster-General

r John Quick) appeared in Saturday's issue the "Commonwealth Gazette" as follows:— registration, transmission, or delivery of any article addressed to Mr. Thriwall, manager 'Tasmanian News,' Collins-street, Hobart, by his own or any other name, is prohibited.

NATURALISATION RETURNS.
During the month ended July 31 the record number of persons naturalised in the Commonwealth was reached, no fewer than 1,000. The number of men and 65 women, a total of 576, having been naturalised in the month.

persons, the greatest number for one month up to that time, were naturalised. The nationalities of the new citizens are:—Germans, 169; Swedes, 48; Norwegians, 27; Danes, 26; Poles, 21; French, 18; Russians, 17.

North Americans, 11; Swiss, 10; Austrians, 7; Greeks, 7; Dutch, 4; Portuguese, 3; Spaniards, 3; Chilians, 2; Belgians, 1; Turks, 1. They are divided amongst the several States as follows:—South Australia, 125; New South Wales, 52; Victoria, 69; Western Australia, 1; Queensland, 29; Tasmania, 16. The total number of persons naturalised between Jan-

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

own the list of pensioners will continue to grow. On this assumption the cost of pensions during the current year will be 1-18 less than that of the ensuing year, when the list will probably have reached its full dimensions. It is understood that the official estimate of the cost which the Government will put forward for the financial year 1909-10 will be about 100,000,000, or still more before

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

MR. COOK AS A CRITIC.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

Speaking to-day with regard to the speeches of the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, on Empire defence, the

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However, the whole theory had to be surrendered, and a new basis of probable attack accepted. I don't know from what data the 60 men estimated to be the strength of the force to be provided against has been worked out. It is worth while remembering that about 18 months ago, which is before this important inquiry had begun, Admiral Flinell was in command of an outstanding squadron in the

commanding an attacking expedition from the North Sea, supposed to be representing a German invasion; and I read the other day that he delivered a speech at Portsmouth and lent the idea of the invulnerability of Great Britain to invasion. In proof he said that in those manoeuvres he succeeded in landing 70,000 men right up to the point of embarkation on the British coast, and did

see a British warship, the simple explanation being that he got them through in a fog. The number on that occasion was 70,000, the same number that they now state must be regarded as the minimum force which can effect a landing on British soil, and which consequently must be provided against. Of course, there are many things entering into

alterations which are from time to time necessary in the disposition of our forces. All questions of national interest more or less determine the amount and kind of defence that is required. It is the far-reaching ramification of these questions which makes the question of defence so difficult and so impossible of finality. In other words, it is the question of the interests to be defended.

SMALL ARMS FACTORY.
"THE BEST IN THE WORLD."

LITHGOW, Monday.
Major Harding, accompanied by Messrs
Hates and Hollingdale, of Noyes Bros. Ltd.,
Australasian agents for Pratt and
Toney, to whom the contract has been let
for the small arms plant, arrived at Lithgow
Saturday night to settle the position of
the work.

building and took two to the
linage, water supply, and other essentials.
Yesterday Colonel Owen, Inspector-General
Public Works, Commander Petherbridge,
Major Buckley, Director of Engineers, and
Edward Noyes arrived per motor from
Sydney. It was necessary for Colonel Owen
and Major Buckley to return to Melbourne to-
day, and the visit was only a flying one.

They went out to the site of the factory, spent a couple of hours, and returned to Sydney via the train. It is understood that plans have been drawn by the contractors, and will be completed in a few weeks. It is expected that work will be made with the erection of the building before another six months, and it is stated that all the plant will be landed in the next few days.

factory within 18 months. It will, therefore, be necessary to push on with the building to have it ready for the plant when latter arrives. The contractors will put out their expert to supervise the erection and installation of the machinery, and have informed their agents (Noyes Bros.) that they intend to equip the factory with the most modern equipment in the world. It is said

Pratt and Whitney machines have been supplied to three royal arsenals in Germany. Krupp's, to Armstrong, Whitworth, and to two arsenals in St. Petersburg, to be in Japan, to one in Canada, and to all British small arms factories.

VICTORIAN BANK CHARGES.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

The decision of the banks to charge 1d for collecting postal notes and post-office orders is into force to-day.

An inquiry at the various banks it was

tion that there had been a very great reduction in the number of postal notes and were received. In the majority of cases the reduction was as much as 75 per cent.

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PROBLEMS OF DEFENCE.

A COMMON NAVAL POLICY.

WITH LOCAL NAVIES.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, Aug. 2. The "Times" is publishing an important series of leading articles discussing the root problems of Imperial defence. The articles advocate three principles to govern the permanent solution of the problem:—

Firstly, each dominion must develop its own naval resources under its own flag.

Secondly, the training and material of overseas forces must, as far as possible, be the same.

Thirdly, individual efforts must be co-ordinated to a common end.

The "Times" suggests that funds voted by New Zealand and Australia could be more profitably applied to the construction of the Australian station, and better qualified for its immediate requirements than battleships. The growing Australian fleet would benefit from joint training with the British squadron, and the Imperial cruiser squadron could extend its operations from Simonstown to Sydney and from Auckland to Honolulu.

This would show the flag where it is at present little seen, would ensure the dominions their own flag, and encourage popular interest in naval affairs. At the same time it would do much to facilitate and establish a single standard throughout the Empire's fleets, and would bring home to beholders the actual meaning of naval power.

This policy may not be summarily accepted by the present Conference, but there is a full-dress conference in 1911.

The "Times" strongly urges the creation of an Imperial general staff for the navy.

DREADNOUGHTS OR NOTHING.

When the attention of Sir Joseph Ward was called to the suggestion of the "Times" he expressed the belief that the New Zealand Government would not favour it. The Dominion would most prefer to adhere to its own proposal.

THE MOORISH CAMPAIGN.

FIGHTING SUSPENDED.

DEBATES FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

LONDON, Aug. 2. The "Times" correspondent at Melilla telegraphs that there has been no fighting between the Spaniards and the Moors since July 27, when 30 officers and 300 men were killed.

Small-scale telegrams from Madrid report that many of the moorish forces have been captured and are being sent to the battle at Melilla. The Moors have abandoned themselves to the rains during the battle.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

DATE OF INAUGURATION.

LONDON, Aug. 2. The delegates from Cape Colony desired that the South African Act of Union should be operative on January 1, as they feared a disaffection of provincial feeling. The rest of the delegates objected to the first election being held in the winter, when the Transvaal farmers are absent on the low veld.

The delegates finally compromised on May 31, the anniversary of the peace of Amiens, as the date of inauguration of the Union. Parliament will meet in September or October following.

CHEAPER CABLES.

MR. HENRIKHE HEATON'S EFFORT.

LONDON, Aug. 1. Mr. Henrik Heaton, M.P., in a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, offers to submit to the Defence Conference statistics showing that the sum annually expended by the home and colonial Governments on cables for official purposes is enough to pay the interest on any capital expenditure necessary to bring electric messages within reach of the poorest in the Empire.

Mr. Heaton appeals to the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference for consideration of this great question.

THE LAND PROBLEM.

A QUESTION OF STEWARDSHIP.

WARNING FROM MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

LONDON, Aug. 1. Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Limehouse, said that the ownership of land was not merely for enjoyment, but stewardship. Unless lands discharged the duties attaching to ownership the time would come to reconsider the conditions under which land was held.

His resolve, he said, in framing the Budget was that no cupboard should be bare, and no lot harder to bear.

DEATH OF MR. A. R. ARTHUR.

LONDON, Aug. 2. The death is announced of Mr. Alexander R. Arthur, formerly of Sydney, and at present chairman of W. and A. McArthur, Limited. Mr. Arthur, who was 65 years of age, died at his residence, Northcote, West Hill, Upper Sydney, after a brief illness.

Mr. Alexander R. Arthur was the founder, about 1880, of the firm of W. and A. McArthur. A native of Newcastle, Ireland, he arrived in Sydney in 1880 at the age of 28 years and engaged in mercantile pursuits. For some years he was head of the firm, and for some years in the Legislative Council, and for 15 years—1875 to 1892—represented the district of the Riverina in the House of Representatives. He married Miss Bowen, daughter of the Rev. William B. Bowen, of this city.

REVOLT IN CATALONIA.

BATTLE OF BARCELONA.

REBELS USE WOMEN AS SHIELDS.

BARRICADES BATTERED BY ARTILLERY.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, Aug. 2. The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes that General Santiago, with three regiments of cavalry and four regiments of infantry, gave battle to the revolutionaries at Barcelona. The revolutionaries fought with great courage, and kept up a terrible fusillade from balconies and windows, and from the barricades. They compelled women to throw themselves within the line of fire of the soldiers in order to give time to fire further resistance.

Finally artillery was brought up, and, sweeping the streets, compelled the rebels to surrender.

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CHARGING THE BARRICADES.

POLICE TRIPPED AND STABBED.

LONDON, Aug. 1. When the mounted police at Barcelona charged the barricades, their horses were caught in wire entanglements.

The men were nearly all thrown, and stabbed on the ground by workmen.

The crowd hooted the police and civil guard, but gave cigars and refreshments to the soldiers.

The latter frequently fired in the air.

THE CITY ISOLATED.

FAMINE IMMINENT.

SUMMARY EXECUTIONS OF REBELS.

LONDON, Aug. 2. Barcelona is still isolated by land and sea. The surrounding district is in the hands of the rebels, who intercept communication by road and railway.

Barcelona is suffering from hunger. Exorbitant prices are demanded for food.

Forty revolutionaries were shot without trial on the Montjuich fortifications. Barcelona, including Republican leaders, manager of the newspaper "Progreso," belonging to Senor Leroux, a Republican leader.

TOWNS PROCLAIMED REPUBLICS.

OUTRAGES ON NUNS.

Following on the surrender of the rebels at Barcelona, the revolt spread to the industrial towns along the coast and in the mountain districts.

Many towns in Catalonia have proclaimed themselves small republics.

Thirty-eight churches and convents have been looted. The revolutionaries sometimes violated and murdered nuns, and their young pupils. Many nuns were forced to flee at night in male attire.

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

LOD ESHER'S EXPERIMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 2. Lord Esher, Chairman of the London Transport Committee, arranged a scheme whereby the Great Western Railway transported 15,000 men of the Territorial Army, 3400 horses, and 300 vehicles, including 40 trucks, from London to Salisbury, in four days, from London to Salisbury, in four days, from London to Salisbury, in four days.

The South-Western Railway Company similarly carried 12,000 men of the Territorial Army, 2000 horses, and 200 vehicles, from London to Salisbury, in four days, from London to Salisbury, in four days.

EXTENSIVE STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

GENERAL STOPPAGE THREATENED.

LONDON, Aug. 2. The workmen engaged in certain industries in Sweden are refusing to accept the arbitrators' award.

The masters have locked out 83,000 employees, and another 80,000 will be shortly involved.

The workers now threaten to proclaim a general strike.

The telegraphists have joined the movement.

SOUTH AFRICAN CREAMER OVERDUE.

LONDON, Aug. 2. Reuter's correspondent at Durban writes that a creamer is held up by a band of 100 natives at Capetown of the Lund River Warrent, which left Port Natal on July 26, with 300 souls aboard.

The Warrent is the latest addition to Lund's fleet, and is commanded by Captain Wilson, the commander of the line. She sailed from Sydney with a very large number of passengers, and is expected to arrive at Durban on June 26, and after calling at Melbourne and Adelaide arrived at Durban on Sunday week last.

ORVILLE WRIGHT AIRCRAFT.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL TEST.

LONDON, Aug. 1. Mr. Orville Wright, with a passenger, flew with his aeroplane in a straight line a distance of five miles and back in 14 minutes 40 seconds, thus fulfilling the United States Government test.

IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 1. The Minister for Defence (Mr. Joseph Cook) has announced that the Imperial General Staff will be re-organized, and that the appointment of a Director of Intelligence will be made.

It is expected that the directorate of transport will be a post of considerable importance, and the extent of the intelligence work will be carried out in Australia. We have a country of the size of Europe which is still waiting for military organization.

It is not considered likely that any immediate increase in the peace establishment of the militia will be proposed other than by bringing the authorized organization up to its full strength.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

FOURTEEN HOURS' DURATION.

DESTRUCTIVE TIDAL WAVE.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, Aug. 1. Additional reports regarding the severe earthquake which was experienced over 1000 square miles of Mexico on Friday state that the shocks lasted 14 hours, and were repeated yesterday.

All the churches in Acapulco, on the west coast, also all the buildings on the water front, collapsed on Friday. A tidal wave, which occurred simultaneously with the earthquake, swept away the inmates.

Acapulco is a fine natural harbour in the State of Guerrero, and at one time was to have been connected with the capital through the Inter-oceanic Railway. The harbour was destroyed by the tidal wave, however, still absent, and the trade of the port remains unimportant.

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FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

ONE THOUSAND DROWNED.

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ADOPTED BY NARROW MAJORITY.

LONDON, Aug. 2. The House of Representatives by a majority of 22 votes adopted the tariff as amended by the conference committee, both Houses of Congress. The division was—

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The announcement of the division was greeted with a great Republican demonstration. Eighteen Western Republicans voted against the bill.

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DISASTERS IN FAR EAST.

FIRE DEVASTATES OKASA.

FAMOUS TEMPLE DESTROYED.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, Aug. 1. Reuter's agency reports that a fire raged in Okasa, Japan, throughout yesterday. Thousands of buildings were ruined, and the world-famous Buddhist Temple was destroyed.

An area of four square miles was laid in flames. The buildings destroyed included 13,000 houses.

Okasa is known as the Manchester of Japan, and surpasses all other cities in the Empire for the property of its trades and manufactures. It is the second city of the Empire, its population amounting to one million. The chief business is the cotton textile industry, and the south-east corner of the city, and contained a fine pagoda, from which an admirable view could be obtained.

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SECOND EDITION

SOUTH WALES MATCH.

HOME TEAM BATTLING.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, Aug. 2. 2.55 p.m. The Australians came out to meet to-day at Cardiff against South Wales. The visiting team consists of M. A. Noble (captain), S. E. Gregory, C. G. Macartney, W. Barfield, A. J. Hopkins, W. V. Armstrong, P. McAllister, W. Carkeet, J. A. O'Connor, W. J. Whitty, R. J. Hartigan.

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FIRE.

BLAZE AT NEWTOWN.

A fire broke out at about 6.30 last evening in a crockery shop at 218 King-street, Newtown, known as the Little Wonder, and occupied by Edward Leckie.

The fire started in a room on the first floor, and spread to the second floor, and the whole of the building was in flames. The fire was extinguished by the fire brigade, and the damage was not serious.

THE COAL TROUBLE.

DISASTROUS STRUGGLE AVERTED.

LONDON, Aug. 1. All the newspapers congratulate Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, on his successful mediation, firmness, and tact in averting a disastrous struggle in regard to the coal trade dispute.

It is calculated that a national stoppage would have inflicted on the English miners a weekly loss of £1,000,000. Gratitude is also expressed to the Scottish mineowners, whose concessions secured a settlement.

STRAINS AND PIONEER TO SEARCH.

THURSDAY ISLAND (Q.), Monday.

Howard, a steamer, which left for Merak (Dutch Papua) a fortnight ago, and should have reached a fortnight ago, has not yet been heard of.

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MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

INSTALLATION OF PRO. MONTGOMERIE-HAMILTON.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE "TIMES."

The ceremony of the installation of R.W. Bro. Hugh Montgomery-Hamilton as Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity in New South Wales was held at last night in the Town Hall in the presence of a very large and representative gathering.

Many of the leading members of grand lodge in the various States occupied seats upon the floor of the hall was reserved for past and present grand lodge officers, all past and present masters, and wardens, and the galleries were filled by the rank and file of the craft.

All were the regulars to their degree, and the effect produced by the display of heavy gold bra

AUSTRALIAN WEATHER

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THE "HERALD" MAP.

2.8.09.

Ports marked on the map include: LONDON, DOWNSWOLD, HARLOW, HARWICH, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, STOCKHOLM, GÖTEBORG, MALMÖ, ALICE SPRING, BOULIA, and others. A dashed line indicates a route from LONDON to HARWICH and then to ROTTERDAM.

Richmond **BERALDTON** **WILLIAM CR**

[illegible]

ception of the south-east corner has passed rapidly over in a north-east Queensland. The north

[illegible]

Cadell, 12; Cadgellico, 8; Darling Point, 15; Dubbo, moderate gale, cloudy, sea rough; Lake Macquarie He

[illegible]

BAROMETERS AT 9 A.M.

[illegible]

The annual bowling fixture between the Waverley Club and a team representing banks and insurance, was held yesterday at the Waverley green. Ten rinks

[illegible]

2 3-m. str	Pope, Salter, Hopson, Francis	17	2. 704 and Mrs. Doyle beat
maire, 2, at	Clubb, Mullaney, S. King, Evoston	17	3-6, 6-0, 6-2.
	Leacro, Phillips, Atwell, Mitchell	21	Prapoe and Miss Fairclough

Harley, Stone Capt. Wilkinson, Anderson	19	27	100
Harley, Haddrell, Parrish, J. P. Legor	19	27	100
Harley, Dr. Burns, Nicholas, Fullwood	19	27	100
James, Dr. James, Dr. James, Dr. James	19	27	100
James, Parker, Hope, Rose	19	27	100
Campbell, Nicol, Doyle, Joseph	19	27	100
Kevin, J. L. King, Dean, Graham	19	27	100
Rutherford, Ponder, McDonald, Miller	19	27	100
Twining	19	27	100

Howell and Miss Bolton (over)
Dunsey and Miss Stack (over)
Dicks and Mrs. Barry (over)

A DEADLOCK.

When the general committee of the New South Wales Bowling Association decided a month ago to reject the recommendation of the sub-committee for the adoption of Alick's table-tennis, and decided in favour of a green tester, the secretary of the association, Mr. J. H. Smith, called New Zealand cricketer, Mr. Allan Davidson, who was requested to arrange for

Bolton and Miss Hayes (see p. 6).
H. Smith and Miss Mullins (see p. 6).
M. MacKenzie and Miss Cox (see p. 6).
Hoekings and Miss Smith (see p. 6).
Miss M. MacKenzie (see p. 6).
Rungtapper and Mrs. Hill (see p. 6).
Woolley and Miss Hope (see p. 6).

NEW SOUTH WALES v
VICTORIA

South Wales, which is to begin today, is composed of Mr. John

[illegible]

meeting. He thought there was no need for the Warren mechanical apparatus before moved that the Warren mechanical apparatus be accepted as the practical green tester of this association. It was so ordered. Resolved, that the following committee be appointed to arrange for the 1914 meeting: Mr. G. C. Nuthall and Miss W. C. North and Miss E. C. Cam...

Mr. S. Young: 'What are the terms?'
The answer was that there were three types of machines offered, and he had asked the three inventors to place before him the machine on which they were relying. He said the machine on Mr. Self wrote in say that he would supply a machine at about \$250.00. He said that the machine on Mr. Brown wrote in say that he would supply a machine at about \$250.00. He said that the machine on Mr. Freeman, who represents the Warren Machine Co., had offered to furnish him with a machine at about \$250.00. He said that he had not received any offer from Mr. Freeman, who represents the Warren Machine Co.

stating the terms upon which the machine could be supplied, and it was based upon a statement he made to the effect that it

[illegible]

Mr. Banner seconded the motion for the adoption of the Warren machine.

Mr. Gordon suggested that they should ask the warm people for medals before going any further.

Mr. Thompson: What is the use of waiting time? The meeting is surely ready for the question, otherwise I would not have moved it.

Mr. Young: I am not getting late. I move the adjournment of the debate.

This motion was carried by a majority of votes.

Mr. Young: It's no use waiting. I will wait with the motion, and will have nothing more to do with the matter.

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-p>

FUNERALS

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

THE LATEST WILLIAM OF
OR
MCCARTHEY'S GREAT
REBBILDING SALE.
TO-DAY THE BUILDERS ARE HAND AT,
IT PULLING DOWN WALLS, ETC.
NEXT WEEK WE HOPE TO OCCUPY THE
TO-DAY WE
UP TO DATE
DRESS COLOURS
AT
PHENOMENALLY LOW PRICES.

DRESS MATERIAL
Great Lot of Dressing Cloth, every yard
guaranteed strong and respectable, at
1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/8, 1/10, 1/12, 1/16, 1/20, 1/24, 1/30, 1/36, 1/40, 1/48, 1/60, 1/72, 1/84, 1/96, 1/108, 1/120, 1/144, 1/168, 1/180, 1/192, 1/216, 1/240, 1/270, 1/300, 1/324, 1/360, 1/384, 1/400, 1/420, 1/440, 1/450, 1/480, 1/500, 1/540, 1/560, 1/576, 1/600, 1/630, 1/648, 1/672, 1/700, 1/720, 1/756, 1/768, 1/792, 1/800, 1/810, 1/840, 1/864, 1/870, 1/880, 1/900, 1/936, 1/960, 1/972, 1/1000, 1/1008, 1/1020, 1/1040, 1/1056, 1/1080, 1/1104, 1/1120, 1/1140, 1/1152, 1/1160, 1/1176, 1/1180, 1/1188, 1/1200, 1/1224, 1/1230, 1/1240, 1/1260, 1/1272, 1/1280, 1/1296, 1/1300, 1/1320, 1/1344, 1/1350, 1/1360, 1/1380, 1/1400, 1/1440, 1/1470, 1/1480, 1/1500, 1/1512, 1/1520, 1/1536, 1/1540, 1/1560, 1/1584, 1/1600, 1/1620, 1/1640, 1/1656, 1/1680, 1/1700, 1/1728, 1/1740, 1/1760, 1/1776, 1/1800, 1/1824, 1/1830, 1/1840, 1/1860, 1/1872, 1/1880, 1/1900, 1/1920, 1/1944, 1/1950, 1/1960, 1/1980, 1/2000, 1/2016, 1/2020, 1/2040, 1/2056, 1/2080, 1/2100, 1/2124, 1/2130, 1/2140, 1/2160, 1/2172, 1/2180, 1/2196, 1/2200, 1/2220, 1/2240, 1/2256, 1/2280, 1/2300, 1/2320, 1/2344, 1/2350, 1/2360, 1/2380, 1/2400, 1/2424, 1/2430, 1/2440, 1/2460, 1/2472, 1/2480, 1/2500, 1/2512, 1/2520, 1/2536, 1/2540, 1/2560, 1/2584, 1/2600, 1/2620, 1/2640, 1/2656, 1/2680, 1/2700, 1/2728, 1/2740, 1/2760, 1/2776, 1/2800, 1/2824, 1/2830, 1/2840, 1/2860, 1/2872, 1/2880, 1/2900, 1/2920, 1/2944, 1/2950, 1/2960, 1/2980, 1/3000, 1/3016, 1/3020, 1/3040, 1/3056, 1/3080, 1/3100, 1/3124, 1/3130, 1/3140, 1/3160, 1/3172, 1/3180, 1/3196, 1/3200, 1/3220, 1/3240, 1/3256, 1/3280, 1/3300, 1/3320, 1/3344, 1/3350, 1/3360, 1/3380, 1/3400, 1/3424, 1/3430, 1/3440, 1/3460, 1/3472, 1/3480, 1/3500, 1/3512, 1/3520, 1/3536, 1/3540, 1/3560, 1/3584, 1/3600, 1/3620, 1/3640, 1/3656, 1/3680, 1/3700, 1/3728, 1/3740, 1/3760, 1/3776, 1/3800, 1/3824, 1/3830, 1/3840, 1/3860, 1/3872, 1/3880, 1/3900, 1/3920, 1/3944, 1/3950, 1/3960, 1/3980, 1/4000, 1/4016, 1/4020, 1/4040, 1/4056, 1/4080, 1/4100, 1/4124, 1/4130, 1/4140, 1/4160, 1/4172, 1/4180, 1/4196, 1/4200, 1/4220, 1/4240, 1/4256, 1/4280, 1/4300, 1/4320, 1/4344, 1/4350, 1/4360, 1/4380, 1/4400, 1/4424, 1/4430, 1/4440, 1/4460, 1/4472, 1/4480, 1/4500, 1/4512, 1/4520, 1/4536, 1/4540, 1/4560, 1/4584, 1/4600, 1/4620, 1/4640, 1/4656, 1/4680, 1/4700, 1/4728, 1/4740, 1/4760, 1/4776, 1/4800, 1/4824, 1/4830, 1/4840, 1/4860, 1/4872, 1/4880, 1/4900, 1/4920, 1/4944, 1/4950, 1/4960, 1/4980, 1/5000, 1/5016, 1/5020, 1/5040, 1/5056, 1/5080, 1/5100, 1/5124, 1/5130, 1/5140, 1/5160, 1/5172, 1/5180, 1/5196, 1/5200, 1/5220, 1/5240, 1/5256, 1/5280, 1/5300, 1/5320, 1/5344, 1/5350, 1/5360, 1/5380, 1/5400, 1/5424, 1/5430, 1/5440, 1/5460, 1/5472, 1/5480, 1/5500, 1/5512, 1/5520, 1/5536, 1/5540, 1/5560, 1/5584, 1/5600, 1/5620, 1/5640, 1/5656, 1/5680, 1/5700, 1/5728, 1/5740, 1/5760, 1/5776, 1/5800, 1/5824, 1/5830, 1/5840, 1/5860, 1/5872, 1/5880, 1/5900, 1/5920, 1/5944, 1/5950, 1/5960, 1/5980, 1/6000, 1/6016, 1/6020, 1/6040, 1/6056, 1/6080, 1/6100, 1/6124, 1/6130, 1/6140, 1/6160, 1/6172, 1/6180, 1/6196, 1/6200, 1/6220, 1/6240, 1/6256, 1/6280, 1/6300, 1/6320, 1/6344, 1/6350, 1/6360, 1/6380, 1/6400, 1/6424, 1/6430, 1/6440, 1/6460, 1/6472, 1/6480, 1/6500, 1/6512, 1/6520, 1/6536, 1/6540, 1/6560, 1/6584, 1/6600, 1/6620, 1/6640, 1/6656, 1/6680, 1/6700, 1/6728, 1/6740, 1/6760, 1/6776, 1/6800, 1/6824, 1/6830, 1/6840, 1/6860, 1/6872, 1/6880, 1/6900, 1/6920, 1/6944, 1/6950, 1/6960, 1/6980, 1/7000, 1/7016, 1/7020, 1/7040, 1/7056, 1/7080, 1/7100, 1/7124, 1/7130, 1/7140, 1/7160, 1/7172, 1/7180, 1/7196, 1/7200, 1/7220, 1/7240, 1/7256, 1/7280, 1/7300, 1/7320, 1/7344, 1/7350, 1/7360, 1/7380, 1/7400, 1/7424, 1/7430, 1/7440, 1/7460, 1/7472, 1/7480, 1/7500, 1/7512, 1/7520, 1/7536, 1/7540, 1/7560, 1/7584, 1/7600, 1/7620, 1/7640, 1/7656, 1/7680, 1/7700, 1/7728, 1/7740, 1/7760, 1/7776, 1/7800, 1/7824, 1/7830, 1/7840, 1/7860, 1/7872, 1/7880, 1/7900, 1/7920, 1/7944, 1/7950, 1/7960, 1/7980, 1/8000, 1/8016, 1/8020, 1/8040, 1/8056, 1/8080, 1/8100, 1/8124, 1/8130, 1/8140, 1/816

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